NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

TERMS cash in advance.
THE DAILY HERALD 1 cents per copy, $7 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD every Saturday, at 6¼ cents per copy, or $3 per annum; the European edition $4 per annum, to any part of Great Britain or $5 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from any quarter of the world—if used will be liberally paid for. OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.

Volume XXI.....No. 154

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—THE WIFE—LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.

BIJOU GARDEN, Broadway—YOUNG HENGLER ON THE TIGHT ROPE—ZEPHYR AND FLORA—ROBERT AND BERTRAND.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—THE MOUNTAINEERS—THE GLORIOUS MINORITY—LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street. DAVID COPPERFIELD—ONE HOUR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—ROB ROY—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway—JANE EYRE, THE ORPHAN OF LOWOOD—IT TAKES TWO TO MAKE A BARGIAN.

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway—POOR PILLICODDY—TOODLES—BY THE WOOD & MABEN JUVENILE JOHNDIANS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

EMPIRE HALL, 536 Broadway—TABLEAUX BY THE CELEBRATED ROLLER TROUPE—SONGS BY MAD. LOVARNEY, &c.

BUCKLEY'S HALL, 539 Broadway—DIORAMA OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, CONFLAGRATION OF CHARLESTOWN, &c.

BUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 Broadway—VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND STATUARY—MARTYRDOM OF HUSS, &c.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, Brooklyn—LAST CONCERT BY MAD. LAGRANGE, L. M. GOTTSCHALK, &c.

New York, Tuesday, June 3, 1856.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, will leave Boston, on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half-past two o'clock this afternoon.

The HERALD (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe:—

LONDON—Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.
PARIS—do. do. 8 Place de la Bourse.
LIVERPOOL—do. do. 7 Rumford street.
LIVERPOOL—John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East.

The contents of the European edition of the HERALD will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of publication.

The News.

The Democratic National Convention assembled at Cincinnati at noon yesterday, amid the roar of the Empire Club's artillery. Col. Medary, of Ohio, was selected as temporary chairman. Committees on Credentials, Organization and Platform, were chosen and the Convention adjourned till ten o'clock this morning. Of course these preliminary proceedings were not concluded without the usual uproar. At one stage the Benton delegates from Missouri, who had been excluded from the hall, knocked down the doorkeepers and forcibly gained admittance. Bowie knives and revolvers were drawn, to the infinite terror of all the peacefully disposed patriots present. No harm, however, resulted from this demonstration. Gen. John E. Ward, of Georgia, has been chosen by the Committee on Organization Chairman of the Convention. The trouble among the Missouri and New York delegations had not been adjusted up to a late hour last night. The hards and softs are to argue their cases before the committee to-day. The Bentonites will probably be rejected. The excitement at Cincinnati is intense.

Under the telegraphic head we give an account of a formidable insurrection that broke out in Hayti, near Aux Cayes, on the 10th ultimo, against the Emperor Soloupue.

The Sumner affair engaged the attention of Congress yesterday, to the exclusion of other business. In the Senate a letter from Mr. Brooks was read, in which he disclaims any intention of offending against the privileges of that body. A resolution to adjourn from Thursday to Monday was adopted. In the House majority and minority reports were made by the investigating committee on the Sumner assault. We apprised our readers on Friday morning last of the conclusions to which the committee had arrived.

Our correspondents in Mexico city and at Vera Cruz, writing on the 19th and 22d of May, furnish some very interesting facts with respect to the actual position of the Catholic church in that country, and the relations which the Comonfort Cabinet maintains towards it. The entire people are firm believers in the doctrines of the Church of Rome, but the people are so uneducated and so neglected, both as regards moral and religious training, that their faith has dwindled down to a mere observance of holidays and debauching festivals. In the meantime, the clergy roll in wealth, whilst the national treasury is bankrupt. To remedy this state of things Comonfort abrogated the special privileges of the priests, and has set his ministers to work at the framing of a new constitution, which will be liberal, in a political sense, and grant a full toleration to all religious forms of worship. It is hoped that the measure will promote a healthy and enlightened system of immigation. The Bishop of Puebla had left Vera Cruz, on board of the French frigate France and Mexico, the captain of which would land his lordship at Havana on receiving $1,000 for the service. The bishop is forty years of age, and has a fortune of $250,000, with an annual income amounting to $30,000. Some changes had been made in the Cabinet of Mexico. Miguel Tejado is named Minister of Finance, and Don Juan Soto Minister of War. Senor Payno goes as Minister to Brussels. Senor Aguela, one of Santa Anna's ministers, had been arrested and sent to Mexico city on trial. Flour was very scarce at Vera Cruz.

We have files from Kingston (Jam.), to the 12th ult. The weather at Kingston was very unsettled, and in Trelawny parish the sugar yield would be very scant. Falmouth harbor had many large vessels in it. The Governor had inspected the Stamford copper mines. Several criminals had been punished, and some local elections held. The late heavy rains had done much damage to the water works.

Our files from Bermuda are to the 20th ult. The British steamer Medea, commander Pierse, had left for England. Alexander Ewing, Esq., has been re-elected Speaker of the General Assembly. The Grand Jury of the island say in their last presentment: it is manifest that the people generally are in a progressively improving condition—owing no doubt to the facilities afforded for mental and moral culture—a large amount of intelligence being developed and displayed by them. The races of the Royal Yacht Club had come off, when the boat Alarm Capt. Elderton, 26th Cameronians, bore away the prize.

The June session of the Common Council commenced last evening. Very little business of interest was transacted in either Board. A petition for an extension of the lease of the Crystal Palace grounds, or the purchase of the Palace by the city, was received by the Aldermen, and referred. The Councilmen appointed Messrs. Van Riper, Merritt, Hart, Collyer and Taylor a committee to carry out the resolution tendering the hospitalities of the city to Mr. Fillmore on his return from abroad.

The Board of Supervisors last night adopted a report in favor of paying McSpeddin & Baker's bill of $2,644 50, for binding books for the Register's office. The proposition to reduce the City Inspector's fees for recording marriages and deaths, from ten to three cents, was referred.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 2,000 bales, the market closing firm. The heavy receipt of breadstuffs depressed prices. Within the past two days about 33,000 bbls. of flour have reached market, chiefly by canal and the river, from Oswego, 39,993 bushels of wheat and 17,910 bushels of corn. Flour was unsettled, and prices favored purchasers. Wheat and corn were both sold at lower rates. Pork was heavy, with sales of mess at $18, and small lots at $18 25. Sugars were quite steady at Saturday's prices, with moderate sales. Lard continues quite firm. Transactions in coffee were checked by the public sale to come off to-day. The stock of Rio in this market is 58,220 bags, against about 30,000 at the same time last year. The supplies of some other kinds, however, are under those of last year. Freights to English ports were firm. To Liverpool grain was at 5¼d., in bulk and bags, and flour chiefly at 2s. Rosin, to London, at 2s. 6d., and flour at 2s.

Our Relations with England—Peace or War.

The compulsory retirement of Mr. Crampton from the British Embassy at Washington, and the acceptance by us of Lord Clarendon's disavowal, on behalf of his government, of any intention to violate our laws, have at length definitely terminated the vexed enlistment controversy. That, indeed, is now almost an old question. However the proceeding on our part may be received, the main question, at least, has been disposed of. The only matter of serious difference remaining between the two governments is that which arises, in fact, out of the true construction to be given the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which, perhaps, has just been solved in Central America by Gen. Walker and his victories. That difference, if we regard alone the nominal positions of the parties, we acknowledge is radical and serious. But in reality it is only a point of honor as it stands; and, accompanied as the affair has been by mutual expressions of anxiety to close the controversy in an amicable and accommodating spirit, either by direct negotiation or by the reference of the issue to the arbitration and decision of an umpire, we can see no cause for its being longer permitted to agitate and alarm the public mind of both countries.

After a good deal of diplomatic quibbling and delay we are at length put into possession of a distinct proposition by her Majesty's government, to make a reference of the dispute to a third Power. The attention of Lord Palmerston has been frequently called to the subject in Parliament, and he has on one or two occasions expressed a hope that he would soon receive the answer of the American government. That answer is now to be found in the letter of Mr. Marcy, published a day or two ago. Mr. Marcy declines a reference of the general question, but submits a counter-proposition, that the relationship of the Bay Islands to Honduras shall be submitted to two competent individuals—men of science—who shall be qualified to decide that abstract point. The legal questions involved in the construction of the treaty Mr. Marcy reserves for negotiation, to its parties.

The suggestion of which reference is proposed to individuals, we heartily approve. It is coming down from the stilts upon which governments heretofore have hobbled about, and proposes to place the matter in difference, so far, in the hands of men qualified to perform the services assigned them. It is difficult to perceive a rational objection to this course. Perhaps no class of men are so disqualified as sovereigns to enter into and give judgment upon questions of the kind. It was Milton who said, "Kings, most commonly, though strong in legions, are weak at arguments, as they ever have been accustomed from their cradle to use their will only as their right hand, their reason always as their left."

But Mr. Marcy has contrived to tarnish a good suggestion by the limitation he puts upon its practical application. What sense or propriety was there in refusing to refer the whole matter in controversy? Was there a legal question involved? If so, why not secure its decision at once? Are we the only judges of law? Has Mr. Cushing reserved all the legal acumen and honesty to himself? Was it necessary to retail the controversy, to give our subtle Attorney General a field for the exercise of his technical genius?

It is a standing disgrace to the civilized world that England and the United States—the two foremost nations in freedom, in trade, in all that can secure blessings to the human family—should thus higgle and quarrel about matters concerning which the people of the two countries feel no possible interest. It argues little to the credit of their negotiators that they have contrived somehow to fish up from the dirty fools of diplomacy matters of continual dispute. So far, indeed, has this bastard work progressed—this decoy system of negotiation—that honorable and well disposed men in both countries begin to feel that it has no higher origin than that of stockjobbing and fortune hunting. For instance, if we riddle the question about Central America—if we strike out the dignified twaddle of the secretaries and come down to the naked facts of the case—it will be found that England cares not a feather for her possessions there; and that the people of the United States are absolutely indifferent to the whole matter, and for this obvious reason: that if any law is settled on this side of the water it is that population, and not governments, must control all future colonization—a law which the gallant General Walker is enforcing successfully in Central America. Colonization by governments in this direction, is an obsolete idea. It was well enough as an original movement, looking to the subjugation of a great continent occupied by hostile savages. In that sense it is historical; but as a practical project of the present age, nothing can be more utopian, nothing more absurd. All this is well known in England: and if it is not received in this country as the settled law of our existence and progress, it is because the questions arising upon it have fallen into the hands of political mountebanks and traders.

What, then, is the controversy which now absorbs public attention in both countries, in regard to British occupation in Central America? The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was negotiated. So it was; and a stupid work it was. It manufactured a legal question out of a subject matter that might have afforded the politicians on both sides an endless source of diplomatic verbiage; but it was nothing more. We avowed the dogma of the Monroe doctrine—a practical truth to be enforced by the energy and industry of our people—an expression of a fact warranted alike by the currents of emigration flowing to our shores, by the marvellous progress evinced in the business and enterprise of our race, by the triumph of Walker in Nicaragua, and the acknowledged power of public opinion everywhere; but as a specific against European colonization—as a legal impediment or barrier to be thrown up against the action of European governments—it was the veriest trash ever engendered by politicians. Walker—the successful Walker—alone embodies the Monroe doctrine.

Well, now, her Majesty's government has actually undertaken the work of colonization. It has proved an uphill business; and her Ministers, anxious to get out of the scrape, propose to refer the matter in dispute with us—which in truth is an affair of Honduras alone—to the decision of a friendly umpire. And how does Mr. Marcy answer this proposition? He offers to refer a geographical question, which is involved in the construction of the Clayton treaty, to two competent scientific men. Was ever before a good idea put to so miserable and pettifogging a service? With no question of practical interest before the disputants, the people on both sides anxious to terminate so fruitless and disgraceful a controversy, we are compelled, in the face of all the world, to be responsible for such a puerile, testy, contemptible effort to prolong the dispute.

If we consider the utter barrenness of the subject matter about which we are contending with England, it would not be too much to expect the protest of other nations against its further continuance; thus disturbing the commercial peace of the world by irritating strifes and jangles about that which, in the hands of any two rational and well disposed men, would be settled in an hour.

DEPARTURE OF MR. CRAMPTON AND THE CONSULS.—Mr. Crampton, late British Minister near the Cabinet at Washington, and Mr. Anthony Barclay, the late British Consul at this port, (Messrs. Mathew and Rowecroft remaining for the present,) are to leave Boston to-morrow by the British steamer; having been civilly dismissed by the federal government in consequence of their violation of the laws of the United States in regard to the enlistment of residents here to serve in foreign armies. A request for their recall was made sometime since on their government: but the request was not backed by the evidence that has since been collected by the State Department; and there is no reason to suppose that the British Cabinet was made fully aware of the state of the case. Since that request was despatched, new testimony has placed the guilt of the four officials beyond question. At the same time, the British government, relying perhaps in some measure on the inadequacy of the evidence which it had then before it, and placing too much faith in the protestations of the accused, refused to recall them. Under these circumstances—though it is not to be doubted that the interests of both countries would have been better served by more straightforward dealing and less lawyering and pettifogging both at Washington and at London—there was nothing left for the United States government but to give an earnest of its belief in the protestations of Lord Clarendon, and of the sincerity of its wish to keep the two nations united, by dismissing the Minister whose conduct cannot be reconciled with Lord Clarendon's despatch, except on the supposition that he rashly transcended his instructions.

It will doubtless be an excellent thing for both countries. Mr. Crampton was a very respectable, amiable man; but his own government must long since have been satisfied of his unfitness for the station he held. Such momentous interests as those of the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race ought not to be entrusted to the keeping of individuals who forget to read despatches, and who are so sadly deficient in tact and propriety as to repeat in their official despatches the newspaper scandals against the government to which they are accredited. Mr. Crampton was an *attaché* to the British embassay at St. Petersburg, and a secretary at Washington under Pakenham and Bulwer; and in these capacities he gained friends and credit; both of which he has continued to lose since he became Minister. He had better be sent to Victoria.

For the three Consuls who are also dismissed, the feeling here is very sympathetic, though doubtless sympathy is the last thing they require. Both Mr. Barclay and Mr. Mathew were long and favorably known in the communities where they resided. They were men of high character, amiable disposition, and adequate capacity. The country would have been well pleased had the President allowed them to remain; though, unless the British government behave very meanly and shabbily, they will be gainers by the change.

THAT LIBEL SUIT.—We perceive that the great libel case of Fry vs. Bennett has had another trial, and that the jury have rendered this time a verdict of six thousand dollars, instead of ten thousand: thus saving the defendant four thousand dollars. According to the opinion of all the disinterested spectators of the trial, there was not the slightest cause, either in law or fact, to warrant such a verdict: on the contrary, they state that the evidence warranted a verdict for the defendant. Indeed, the case was so clear, and the enlightened charge of the Judge so much to the point, that they express the greatest surprise at the obtuseness of the jury. They can only account for the verdict on the supposition that the jury were not acquainted with the rights and privileges of the press, or the respective merits of the parties to the case; that they were guided in giving their verdict by the example of the former one; and that, understanding that was wrong, they struck off two-fifths, and followed it for the rest. They were not aware, of course, that the ridiculous verdict of the first jury was equally contrary to law and evidence, and is generally believed to have been the offspring of very improper efforts. Of course, measures have been taken for a new trial; and the case will be pursued until the liberty of the press and the privileges of theatrical criticism are established on a sound foundation, by the highest legal tribunal of the State.

As an offset, we suppose the great libel case of Bennett vs. Fry—a case of magnificent dimensions—will soon come off. The atrocious libel against Bennett, on which this case is based, was written by Fry and published in the *New York Tribune*. On its appearance, a suit was brought against the *Tribune*, and a verdict taken of fifty thousand dollars, which now stands recorded against that journal; the proprietors having abandoned all attempt to defend the libel they published against their cotemporary. We presume that the recollection of this fifty thousand dollar verdict, hanging over the heads of the managers of the *Tribune*, may account for the calmness and philosophy and prudent silence they have manifested on the occasion of the recent trial and verdict before Judge Oakley.

Gen. Walker's Successes—Glorious Prospects of "Manifest Destiny" in Central America.

The late news from Nicaragua opens up a magnificent field of action for Gen. Walker and a most glorious prospect for "manifest destiny" throughout the Central American and Mexican States and the neighboring islands of the sea. The "gray-eyed man," set forth in the prophecies of the native Indians as the conqueror and civilizer of those beautiful regions in and about Nicaragua, appears, indeed, to have dropped in among them; and they believe it. We are informed that they regard with a superstitious reverence this "gray-eyed man" as their "man of destiny;" and his late astonishing successes over the superior forces and arms of the well disciplined Costa Ricans are well calculated to extend this conviction of "destiny," even among the natives of European extraction.

The forced and complete evacuation of Nicaragua by the Costa Ricans will, in all probability, stand in the future history of Central America a landmark as conspicuous in its place, as Sobieski's defence of Central Europe against the Turks, or the expulsion of the Moors from Spain, or our own decisive Revolutionary day at Yorktown, or Waterloo, or any other of those great field or sea fights, from Marathon and Salamis down to this day, which have decided the fate of kingdoms, dynasties and races, and the marches or countermarches of civilization. And the man, too, of Central America—the "gray-eyed man" of the native Indian patriarchs—bids fair to make his mark as deep and enduring in that quarter of our continent as the work of an extensive and thorough political, commercial, religious and social revolution can make it. What his friends expect in his behalf may be gathered from the suggestive sentence in one of the letters from Nicaragua which we published yesterday, in which our correspondent declares that the speeches which have been made in that country, expressing hopes of seeing Gen. Walker before long as a United States Senator at Washington, "degrade both the man and his grand future by the allusion."

The meaning of this "grand future" which is thus "degraded" by the allusion to the annexation of Nicaragua to our Union, and the election of Gen. Walker to the United States Senate, is apparent to the naked eye. His destiny simply comprehends a higher and larger field of operations; and his "grand future," as anticipated by his more enthusiastic fellow soldiers, may perhaps extend to a great republican confederation, not limited to Nicaragua and the adjoining States, but embracing all of Central America, all of the existing republic of Mexico, and the contiguous islands, including Cuba and Hayti. And why not? What is there to hinder it? Gen. Walker has at length secured a footing in Nicaragua, which may well call up some such splendid visions of his "grand future" as those which expanded the hopes and the genius of Napoleon after the brilliant successes of his first Italian campaign. Why not? There will be no lack of Anglo-Saxon volunteers for Walker as long as, with a few hundred such men, he can vanquish by thousands his deteriorated mixed Spanish and Indian enemies. Why not? There will be no lack of supplies as long as he can command the legitimate advantages of the Nicaragua California route. Why not? There will not be wanted the sinews of war, while the Creoles of Cuba are looking to Gen. Walker with hopeful eyes, and while Gen. Goicouria, late the active head of the Cuban Junta of this city, occupies one of the most prominent, confidential and responsible positions, military, diplomatic and financial, near the Nicaragua Commander-in-Chief.

But what of England, France and Spain? Do they not already "smell a rat?" A Spanish squadron has lately been detached to Vera Cruz for purposes of observation—a French squadron, we understand, may be shortly expected to look into Greytown; and as for the English, they are always beating about the bush in that neighborhood. But why should England, France or Spain interfere with Walker, as long, at least, as his operations shall be limited to the States of Central America and Mexico? We can imagine nothing more desirable to the commercial nations of the earth, including England and France, than the regeneration of Central America and Mexico upon the basis of our North American Anglo-Saxon race, and their institutions, energy and indomitable and world-embracing spirit of developement and enterprise. Give to the "North Americans," as our people are called from Mexico southward—give to them, under an independent republican confederation, the control of the Mexican and Central American States, and in a very few years a momentum will be given to the commercial world scarcely surpassed by that of the gold mines of California and Australia combined. And why not? Who can limit the products of the Mexican silver mines, her cotton, sugar and coffee districts; or the richer coffee, chocolate, sugar and tobacco fields of Central America, and the wealth of the forests of all these regions in cabinet woods, dyestuffs, &c., to say nothing of the gold and the coal mines known to exist in various parts of Central America? What limit, we say, can be put to the traffic which our "North American" industry, machinery and inventive genius would create in those countries in a very few years? And in these vast elements of trade would not England and France come in for their full share? Why, then, should they interfere with Gen. Walker, at least as long as he does not interfere with their black protege, Soulouque, or their protectorate over the island of Cuba?

The simple truth is, that the "grand future" foreshadowed for Gen. Walker comprehends a distribution of substantial advantages to the civilized world, through the medium of commerce. As the gold of California has not only contributed to the substantial wealth, strength and prosperity of the United States, but has added much to the solid wealth of England, and much to the strength and prosperity of France, so would the developement of the commercial resources of Central America and Mexico be shared by England and France with us, in the exact ratio of their augmented commercial exchanges. Gen. Walker, then, as the pioneer of Anglo Saxon enterprise in Central America, and as the proper arbitrator of all such perplexing entanglements as Monroe doctrines and Clayton-Bulwer treaties, and Mosquito Kings, is entitled to encouragement, rather than restraint, from England and France. Commencing at the highway commercial crossing of the Nicaragua route, he has a magnificent radius for his field of operations and his "grand future." The prospect is that henceforth he will lack neither volunteer men nor volunteer contributions to aid him in his great enterprise. In all those regions we have embraced in his programme, the Spanish-American hybrids have been tried, and for all useful purposes, to themselves or to others, they have deplorably failed. The fine and luxuriant countries which they have wasted should be reclaimed. Improvement and developement are the law of the Creator and the spirit of the age. General Walker and his great scheme of political, social and religious improvement and of commercial developement, have the active sympathies of the American people. While he continues to be guided, therefore, by the dictates of magnanimity and justice, the true policy of England and France, if they cannot aid him, is to let him alone. Let him work out his problem, at all events, as long as good results to all concerned follow his movements.

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.—We publish this morning the late speeches of Senators Butler and Sumner in full. The reader will notice that the speech of the former contained no personalities, no abuse of individuals; whereas the performance of the latter, which was much more rhetorical than statesmanlike, abounded with them.

It is much to be regretted that Senator Sumner's speech is a much more faithful type of the prevailing speeches and writing of politicians, both North and South, than Senator Butler's. Neither in the press nor in the published speeches of the leaders of the nigger parties—the drivers and the worshippers—does there appear to be a spark of gentlemanly feeling, or gentlemanly principle. We alluded yesterday to the language of a Massachusetts anti-slavery meeting, to which this will perfectly apply. It is equally applicable to the Southern politicians, whose language and manners have grown of late years extremely offensive. Their demeanor in Congress on various occasions since the attack on John Quincy Adams for presenting a petition, has disgraced not only themselves but the body of which they formed a part, and the country at large. They seem, or rather some of them seem, to have lost all reserve or respect for decency or propriety. Only last year, Governor Wise, of Virginia, called an editor all sorts of hard names because he presumed to have his speeches reported. And the language commonly used by the Southern journals, such as the Richmond *Enquirer* and the Richmond *Examiner*, is coarse and ungentlemanly in the extreme. The malignity of some of these journals is such that they fall foul of their friends as often as their enemies; assail persons who have stood up for them for a quarter of a century as violently as those who never allude to them except to villify them; are as coarsely abusive of the NEW YORK HERALD as of the abolitionist organs.

It need hardly be remarked that the disgraceful phenomenon is not peculiar to the South. Some Northern journals and Northern meetings far surpass the South in rowdyism and ungentlemanly language. And it is from this cause that the halls of Congress are disgraced by scenes of brutality and outrage, and that the course pursued by the leaders of parties is rendering the political profession beneath the adoption of any man of proper feeling or gentlemanly principle.

DR. HUNTER'S CHALLENGE TO THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF NEW YORK.—The letter recently published in our columns by Dr. Hunter, challenging the medical faculty of New York to a public controversy, through the medium of the newspapers, on the merits of his peculiar system of practice, as yet remains without an answer. How is this? Is the medical profession the only one that shrinks from entering the arena of discussion in defence of its theories? Had the same provocation been addressed to the church or to the law, we should ere this have had hundreds of well primed disputants rushing into the ring. Are we to conclude that medicine is the only science which will not bear the light of investigation?

Were the facts stated by Dr. Hunter merely conjectural, we apprehend that less hesitation would be shown in entering into a controversy with him. Men are rarely averse to the trouble of winning an easy victory. It is because the case that he makes out is demonstrable by data that cannot be refuted, and because the success of his practice places a vast body of evidence within his reach, that he finds no one disposed to take up the gauntlet that he has thrown down. No man, we will venture to say, in the whole annals of the profession, has ever introduced a more important innovation on the old system of practice, or gained in a short space of time more converts to his opinions. Amongst these he has to reckon some of the faculty itself, forced to conviction by the proofs that daily fall under their observation. But the most incontrovertible evidence of the benefits conferred by Dr. Hunter's mode of treatment in diseases of the lungs is to be found in the City Inspector's report. By these documents it is shown that the diminution in the mortality from consumption during the last three months of the year 1855, as compared with the corresponding three months of 1853 and 1854, was nearly twenty-five per cent. Comparing the first quarter of the present year with the first three months of the years 1854 and 1855, the diminution is still more remarkable, amounting to more than 32 per cent. Now, we know from the vast number of cases treated and cures effected by Dr. Hunter during the periods referred to, that his efforts contributed, if not to produce all, at least the greater share of this improvement. The severity of the past winter would have increased instead of diminished the mortality arising from pulmonary diseases, had not there been some new and powerful counteracting influence at work.

Emboldened by these results, and having the most entire confidence in the inhalation ystem, Dr. Hunter now comes forward to challenge the faculty to a fair and open investigation of his theories. He says, and says truly, that it is not right to confine the discussion to medical journals, which are the mere exponents of the interests and prejudices of particular individuals, societies or schools. He claims the whole public for his audience, and he leaves to them the decision of the merits of the controversy. In order that there shall be no mistake as to the issues raised, he classes them under the four following heads:—

1st. That medicines, when inhaled act locally on the lungs and air passages, and that it is only when so administered that any direct action can be produced.

2d. That inhaled medicines act constitutionally as well as locally, and not only so, but more speedily, hence powerfully, and with less disturbance of the healthy organism than when administered in any other manner.

3d. That inhalation as a practice is based upon scientific principles, and its safety and soundness susceptible of demonstration by facts known and recorded by the highest authorities in the profession.

4th and lastly. That the results of his practice show a greater proportion of recoveries than was ever before attained in the treatment of these diseases, and are such as not only to warrant but to demand its general adoption by the profession.

These propositions are sufficiently definite, and the results are too precisely stated, not to be easily controverted if unsound. It will not do for the profession to evade them by the old cant of its being beneath their dignity to enter into newspaper discussions. Every class and interest is now obliged to submit itself to this ordeal, and the popular faith in medical science is becoming so weak, from its desire to shun investigation, that its professors will soon be glad to rush into print to convince the world that the physician is not something more than a mere charlatan. In no other profession is the spirit of old fogyism so inveterate as in what is called the regular faculty. It consequently rests almost stationary, whilst in every other department of human knowledge we have evidences of progress. This state of things cannot last long. The homeopathists, with their simple and rational theories and easily digested pharmacopœia, are fast gaining on the physicians of the old school. Between them and successful experimenters like Dr. Hunter, who have emancipated themselves from the trammels of routine, "the faculty" will soon be left without disciples. If they can show reason for the faith that is in them, they would be consulting their own interests to accept the challenge that has been given them.

A KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.—WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The Know Nothings, North and South, we believe, hold a National Council in this city, commencing to-day. Who they are for, what they are after, and where they stand, we shall inform our readers in due season. We know nothing at present of their plans or expectations. The important business of the Presidential election will doubtless be the main question, but whether they will declare for Fillmore and Donelson in a sort of ratification of the Philadelphia fizzle, or strike out for a new deal, it will be the solemn duty of the Council itself to determine. That interesting subject, accordingly, we leave to their cool deliberations with closed doors. We would modestly suggest, however, that as niggerism is the paramount question of the day, they must show their hands upon the nigger question, or subside into hopeless obscurity. They must declare whether they are for Fillmore and Donelson, including the Fugitive Slave law and the hundred and odd niggers of the Major, or for a grand Northern Anti-Slavery Protestant Know Nothing combination, like that of the new George Law movement, set apart for the 12th of June. Niggers are now all the rage—niggerism is the great issue—this Council, then, must pronounce itself, one way or the other, upon niggerism, or sink into hopeless oblivion. Its labors may end in another most inglorious fizzle; but let us live in hope. Possibly the Cincinnati Convention may bring them up with a round turn to something novel and exciting; so let us patiently wait a day or two. "Rome was not built in a day."

THE SPECULATIVE MOVEMENT IN SUGARS.—There has been for some time a movement going on in sugars, both in London and in other prominent markets of the world. Like cotton, it is supposed that consumption has overtaken the productive availability of labor devoted to its culture. With the exception of Cuba, scarcely any other sugar growing country has augmented its supplies, while in some places, including the State of Louisiana, in this country, the reports have exhibited decided indications of diminished crops.

It is reported, on the most reliable authority, that the Messrs. Rothchilds, of London and Paris, have entered the sugar market. The same rumor also prevailed recently in Havana. It is known that this house have agents distributed all over the world where there is commerce of importance. These agents are found in sugar growing countries as well as in other places. It is through these persons the house, it is said, has been enabled to obtain reliable information as to the supply of the world. And then by ascertaining the amount required for consumption generally, more or less correct data could be obtained on which to base a large speculative movement. By purchasing supplies when everything could be had cheapest, whether in Havana, Brazil, East Indies or elsewhere, they would be enabled, on an advance in prices, to realize large profits. To secure an operation in this movement, it is likely they have had something to do with articles which have recently appeared in London papers, and in the Paris *Constitutionnel*, favoring the idea, which in itself may be more or less true, that the sugar crop of the world during the past year has been insufficient to meet the consumption of the world. Since the first of May, and especially since the unfavorable prospects of another crop in Louisiana have become known, prices have steadily improved in this market; and sugars have been high, both in Paris and London, during a good part of the winter and spring; and should they continue to be sustained, the house reported to have engaged in purchasing largely cannot do otherwise than make money.

Their large capital and credit may enable them to control, to a greater or less extent, such articles as sugar and coffee, but the valuable product of cotton would be above the reach or the grasp of a dozen houses of similar strength.

The Steamship Fulton.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In your notice of the departure of the Fulton, you speak of an explosion, and the scalding of the chief engineer, neither of which occurred. While the ship was in port, Pirrson's tubular condenser was applied, for the purpose of using fresh water in the boilers. The appendage was supposed to be complete, but, on the departure of the steamer, one of the pipes was found to leak air, which impaired the vacuum, and it was thought best to remove the pipe, and proceed with the old form of jet condensers, which was done. There were no mechanics sent for, but a few had remained on board, to go with the ship as far as the bar, and make any adjustments that might be found necessary. It was one of these mechanics—Mr. Becker—who got scalded, (not dangerously,) by the overflow of the sniffing valve, which always occurs when the engine is started.

E. W. SMITH, Resident Engineer.

NEW YORK, June 2, 1856.

Personal Intelligence.

Samuel Cole, Esq., the Chief Clerk of the Pension Bureau, has been appointed by the President to act as Commissioner of Pensions during the temporary absence of the Hon. Josiah Mixot, on a visit to his family in Concord, New Hampshire.

Hon. James L. Orr, M. C. of South Carolina, who has been confined to his lodgings for several days by a painful attack of neuralgia, is now convalescing.

The resignation of Captain Samuel G. French, assistant quartermaster and first lieutenant third artillery, has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 31, 1856.

Lieutenant Colonel de Montalembert, of the Second French Chasseurs, brother to the well known French orator and writer, has been appointed to the same rank in the Lancers of the Imperial Guard.